FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Theatre - Edgewood Folks. Buly's Theatre—The Tiefs.
Grand Opers House—Fritz in treland.
Haverly's Theatre—Fings the Bristol.
Haverly's ! If ih Avenue Theatre—The Tourist Roster & Bial's Concert Ball-Concert Madison Square Theatre-Hard Kirks Netcopolitin Concert Hall, Broadway, Thay, and distat Nihlo's Gorden—For Phonix. New York Aquaelum—II, H. S. Pinafors, Ac. Standard Theatre-Our Cartismen Friends, Tony Pastor's Theatre-Valisty, Matinos. Theates Comique-Mullican Guard Picale Linion Source Thentee Two Nights in Home

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. B Beying that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, i will support for Prosident and Vice-President, Hancocs and Excuss, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Coppress districts as may give the best promise of keep ing the National Legislature out of the grip of trand, bet pery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com nend the circulation of THE WEEKLY SUR. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with as, we will send Tax Waxxi, r Sun to clubs, or single sub-

scribers, post paid, for swenty-five cents till the Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record From his then Soorn Testimony before the Poland Com-

Jun. 14, 1873. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Hobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testimo Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for th same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend to bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, excether with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the bulance of dividends after paying /s the stock.

From the New York Times, Peb. 19, 1873.

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secre The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Cakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act,

as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the This can only be done on the ground that it is untru But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful,

From the New York Trilings, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery, sen uska were troked should go with him.

Garfield, Past and Present.

Our esteemed religious contemporary, the Independent, organ of the orthodox Congregational denomination, still endeavors to advocate the election of Gen. GARFIELD, on the ground that he is a man of high moral character. "All the efforts of partisan Democrats," says the Independent, " made because Gen. GARFIELD has been nominated for the Presidency, to shake or impair this position, are simply futile. Their campaign stories amount to simply nothing with Republicans. We do not believe there are ten Republicans in the land whose votes will be affected in the slightest degree by these petty scandals with which the Democrats are just now so much concerned." This is the present language of our esteemed religious contemporary.

We desire, however, to remind the Independent that it is not the efforts of partisan Democrats nor any campaign stories which they can produce that now have to be met by those who would fain convince independent and sensible men that GARFIELD can safely be elected. It is the former representations and the undisguised opinions of Republican journals, and even of religious Republican journals, which are now so injurious to the Republican candidate. If the Independent will kindly turn to its own files and examine the leading article which it its conscience, it will find something which is likely to have much more weight with the sort of voters we are describing, than anything that it can now say to the contrary.

"We cannot forget," says the Independent of that day, "that he was more deeply involved in the sad Credit Mobilier difficulty than any other member of the House of Representatives, excepting, of course, AMES and BROOKS." "But the testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Columbia frauds," continues our esteemed religious contemporary, "shows that Mr. Garffeld received \$5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government. And Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garrield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course, Mr. GARFIELD's arguprout was successful. How could it be oth erwise? He was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Suppuests could not afford to refuse him anything he asked; and Mr. GARFIELD knew it when he asked and received for his | and mays defeated it by 52 majority, but this services a fee which would have been extravagant but for his official position," 'For \$5,000 he was willing to use his position as guardian of the Treasury of the nation to make the District Government grab would have been killed. GARFIELD award a profitable contract. As far as most men can see, \$5,000 was an extravagant

no more clearly indicated the worthlessness of its construction than does such an act as this, thus far unexplained, the giving way of the moral foundations of a man's char-

acter. Our esteemed contemporary will see that this is no effort of partisan Democrats, nor any campaign story of theirs, nor any petty scandal which they have brought into prominence; it is the candid, frank, and unques tioned judgments of leading Republican journals, pronounced at a time when the man was not thought of for the Presidency, which are now having such influence with thousands of voters, and, we trust, will prove in the end, as they ought to prove, fatal to the ambition of this corrupt and dishonored candidate.

Garfield's Complicity in the Salary Grab. In the defence which Gen. GARFIELD made before his constituents at Warren, Sept. 19. 1874, and which the Republican campaign committee is now circulating, he attempted by falsehood to escape from the responsicility of the back-pay swindle. Yet, he more than any other member, and it might indeed be said, more than all other members of that House, was answerable for the iniquity. Without his aid, complicity, and direct in ervention as Chairman of the Appropria

tions, the grab never could have passed. It was within his power on three different occasions to kill the scheme of plunder stone dead. Instead of exercising that power honestly, he abused it to help the conspiracy at every stage. But let us quote from the speech at Warren:

"I was Chairman of the committee that had charge of he great appropriation bill. There was put upon that dil against my earnest protest a proposition to increase salaries. I take it there is no one here who will deny that I worked as carnestly as I could to prevent the put-ting of that increase on the bill. I did not work against t because it was theft or robbery to put it on there: I worked against it because I thought it was indecent, a becoming, and in the highest degree unwise and injuious to increase the salaries at that time. I believed too, it would seriously injure the Republican party, and on that score I thought we ought to resist it."

The answer to these excuses is that sepa rately and collectively they are false, and without the color of truth to support them, as the record of the proceedings proves from first to last. So far from making an "earnest protest" against the steal being put upon he bill, he opened the door by which alone it could enter. He made no protest at all during the progress of the proposition, but in the last hours of the last day of the session he professed opposition to the increase, yet urged the House to accept it, menacing an extra session as the cost of refusal.

On the 3d of March, 1873, when he was playing this double part, a dialogue occurred, which illustrates the sort of "protest" the Credit Mobilier candidate made;

"Mr. Hissand-I desire to ask the gentleman how nuch plunder will be taken from the Treasury if this ising of salaries is adopted?
"Mr. Gaerieco-I am glad the gentleman has aske

ne that question. According to the best estimate I have een able to make, the changes involve an annual in rease of expenditure of about three-quarters of a million Mr. Hissand-How much for the present Congress?

*Mr. Gaurield-For the present Congress it involves an additional expenditure of about one and a quarter "Mr. Dawes-Did the gentleman hear the form in

which the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Hussan) put his question—How much this 'plunder' would Mr. GARFIELD-I do not accept the gentleman's statement as to that. It may be an unwise expenditure in ome respects. But in most cases the increase is proper and ught to be made. It is not 'plunder,' unless gentlemen here

onsider themselves not deserving the promised pay." Page 2,101, Congressional Globe. That was the "protest" he made at the ime, and it was very different from the

'earnest protest" he invented eighteen months afterward, when anew seeking the favor of his betrayed constituents. The first move in the salary steal was made on Feb. 7, 1873, when Gen. BUTLER reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee.

On the 10th of February he moved to attach it to the Miscellaneous Appropriation hill and it was beaten by thirty-nine majority. After that defeat, the managers made their bargains, counted noses, and awaited the coming chance.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was returned from the Senate, with nearly a hundred amendments, on the 24th of February. It was known that the grabbers intended to make a demonstration on that bill, and several of their opponents had a positive understanding with Mr. GARFIELD that the bill should not be called up during their intended absence that night. He broke faith with them to promote the steal. After 10 o'clock at night, the Globe reports as follows:

"Mr. Ganrieto-I rise to call up the Legislative Appre

priation bill. After much confusion and failures to adjourn, Gen. GARFIELD took the lead of the House, in virtue of his Chairmanship, and got his bill before the Committee of the Whole, just as the grabbers desired. Having taken that first step, he said:

"Mr. Chairman, it is my desire to get this bill placed in a position where it will have precedence, and then I hope we may adjourn. Several gentlemen asked me if this bill was likely to come up to night, as they desired o be present during its consideration, and I told them that it was not likely.
"Mr. Elburrow-Why, then, did the gentleman basis on

going into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union? After he had made that pledge we tried to ad-journ, but the gentleman insisted upon going into Comnittee of the Whole on the state of the Union."

Then the motive of this deception became manifest. Gen. BUTLER moved his bill. which had been defeated on the 10th of February, as an amendment. It was resisted by Mr. Holman and by others as being out of order, but Mr. Dawes, who had been put published on July 30, 1874, when GARFIELD's | in the chair, overruled all points, and Gen. peculiar transactions were still fresh before | BUTLER delivered his prepared speech. Gen. GARFIELD appeared on the scene to say hypocritically:

> "I regret this subject comes before the House at such an hour of the might as thus.

"Mr. E. H. ROSERTS-Is not this matter before the House by his arrive at this hour?
"Mr. Ganrield-I will answer the gentleman. I have myself been in favor of the motion to adjourn, but when the House does not adjourn, I am bound to go on with the

iness with which I am charged.

Mr. E. H. Rosners-I should like to ask if this bill could have come up to-night except on the motion of the ntleman from Ohio. The thing which the mi saks is that this vote shall be taken in daylight under

the eyes of the country." BUTLER's amendment was carried by a majority of 22, in the same House that had rejected it by 39 two weeks previously. The work was done long after midnight. There was much indignation the next day at GAR-FIELD's treachery in calling up the bill after his pledge to the contrary. He thus revived the grab after its first defeat.

The bill was reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the 28th of February, Gen. GARFIELD made points of order on Mr. Cox, who protested against voting to increase his own salary. A special vote on the BUTLER amendment by yeas was not a sincere test. Burnin himself was among the says, and then moved to reconsider and to adjourn. If the House had refused to adjourn and then to reconsider, the had command of the majority, but he never raised his voice or lifted a finger at that price for any service which Mr. Ganfield | critical moment, when, having charge of the could render that did not depend on his bill, he was master of the situation. He official position; and, if we can judge, the voted against adjournment to make a debreaking away of the Williamsburg dam | ceptive record, but he stopped there when it | There was, on the combined vote of all

was in his power to end the contest. This was his second betrayal.

The next day BUTLER's motion to reconsider triumphed, of course, and the bill thus amended went back to the Senate, and from there to the hands of a conference committee, which was the objective point from the start. GARFIELD, BUTLER, and RANDALL represented the House, and the steal was reported on the 3d of March. GARFIELD made a labored effort to defend his complicity in the job, but he signed the report and voted for the bill, and, in order to secure its passage, he raised the bugbear of an extra session to alarm the timid. Even at that late hour the grab could have been defeated, if the Chairman of the Appropriations had not secretly colluded with its promoters, and abused his trust to carry the steal through.

Thus on three occasions he exerted his position and all its influence in behalf of the plunder, when he might easily have beaten it by a sign of serious opposition. And he did this while he was on trial before an investigating committee for corruption in the Credit Mobilier jobbery!

Pennsylvania.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Suppose or the sake of argument, that New Jersey, Connecticu and Indiana should go against Hancock, might not Pent givania fill the gap! I have heard Democrats claim in all acriousness, and I would like your opinion of the natter. Yours, &c., TROY, N. Y., Aug. 20.

Pennsylvania is not, like the other States named, Democratic at bottom. The iron and coal interests, together with the Pennsylvania Railroad, have ranged themselves with the Republicans, and have usually put up large sums of money for political purposes, and driven the voters under their control to do their bidding. But we have reason to believe that important changes are taking place. The manufacturers are beginning to see that their interests will be served best by opening the Southern markets to their trade, and that this can be done only by letting the Southern people work out their own salvation in peace and quiet. The new census shows an immense advance in that section, and proves that while the Republicans were abusing Northern ears with stories of anarchy and outrage below the line, the people there were energetically at work building up the waste places and putting themselves in condition to become the best possible customers to our mer chants and manufacturers. It is plain now to the dullest apprehension that in inflict ing upon these States the evils of carpetbag and negro governments, sustained by Federal bayonets, and thus subjecting them to years of cruel misrule and terrible spollation, we were gratifying the partisan passions of a portion of our people, at a frightfall expense to the business of the country. When you touch a man on the pocket nerve, his conscience generally responds; and it is believed that the eyes of the Pennsylvanians are opening to these momentous facts. Had HANCOCK'S plan of reconstruction been adopted-the simple plan of conceding to the States and all the people thereof the rights which belonged to them under the Constitution—the material condition of the South would be ten years in advance of what it is now; our business would have reaped the incalculable advantages of reciprocal trade with that vast agricultural region, developed in an orderly manner under stable and intelligent gov ernment, and the burden of Federal taxation would long since have fallen lighter upon all parts of our common country. With Mr. WALLACE addressing these weighty arguments to their common sense, and Mr. RAN-DALL showing them how the Democratic party under his leadership has reduced the expenditures of the Federal Government, it would not be remarkable if the busines men of Pennsylvania should abandon the idols whose shrines have consumed so much of their substance, and take a wiser as well as a juster view of the situation.

The oil interests of Pennsylvania have suffered long and grievously at the hands of the Republican party. The Pennsylvania Railroad and other transportation c nies, in collusion with the Standard Oil Com pany, have crushed independent produc tion, as well as independent retining and handling, until they have monopolized the whole business upon their own terms, and well-nigh strangled a leading industry of the State. This was accomplished by arbitrary freight discriminations, in the teeth of the Constitution of the State—a system of abuses for which the legal remedy was very plain, and would have been promptly an plied by any administration not under the absolute control of the Rings and corporations concerned. But it never was applied, notwithstanding the determined struggle of the oil producers before the Legislature, the courts, and the Executive. So far forth the Constitution is a dead letter, and the oil interest has no hope of relief, present or fu ture, except in the overthrow of the party which has combined with its enemies. The seat of the Standard Oil Company is at Cleveland. Ohio, and Gen. GARFIELD is known to be under its influence, a circumstance which

lifts this above the level of a local issue. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has measurably withdrawn from politics. I has issued circulars to its employees which indicate a purpose to refrain from active in terference. This course was rendered need essary by the general indignation aroused by the attempted Four-Million Steal, and the recent conviction of some of its agents for egislative bribery and corruption, intensi fied by the immediate pardon of the criminals by the Republican Governor and Pardon Board. At any rate, the late change in the management of the company promises better things in this direction.

The Republican ticket is, for many reasons, not strong in the State. When GAR-FIELD was a candidate for Speaker of the House, three Republican members from Pennsylvania refused to vote for him, on ac count of his shifting position on the tariff question. He is a free-trader to-day and a protectionist to-morrow, a member of the Cobden Club and an eager bidder for the votes of the iron men on any terms they probably hold good until after the election

The old machine was very much shattered at Chicago, and, rickety as it is, the managers are not disposed to lend it to Gen. GAR-FIELD to ride upon. The "Old Guard" is sick. Mr. Camenon and the GRANT men, who detest Ohio politicians in general, and HAYES and GARPIELD in particular, are taking no part in the campaign. The defeat of GARFIELD will be their vindication, and the look forward to 1884. In Philadelphia, Alle gheny, Lancaster, and other counties there are also serious divisions in the Republican ranks, growing out of the conflicts of rival Rings and their bosses

On the other hand, the Democracy is thoroughly united. Mr. DILL possesses the confidence of the party in a special degree, while all factions in Philadelphia have fused under the skilful leadership of Mr. Cassidy, and in Allegheny under that of Mr. Hop-KINS. Gen. HANCOCK is especially popular in his own State. If any name is good for its electoral vote, it is his.

parties, a majority of over sixty thousand against HOYT, the Ring Republican, whose administration has brought such grievous scandal upon the Commonwealth. Gen HANCOCK will have his full party vote, the larger part of the soldier vote, and should the better part of the Greenbac't-Labor or National vote, originally drawn from the Democracy, return in November, the HANCOCK electoral ticket would doubtless

be carried. We have thus briefly recited for the benefit of our correspondent some of the grounds upon which hopes of Pennsylvania may rest.

Dulath.

Duluth, soft, liquid-sounding Duluth, the zenith city" of JAY COOKE's dream and of Procron Knorr's wondrous speech, makes a sorry figure in the new census. The Northern Pacific stretches on into the wilderness; an arm reaches away into Manitoba; the Red River pours out its big crops of wheat from an annually increasing acre age; the whole Northwest is rapidly filling up; and yet Duluth, the young city which it was confidently predicted would handle the commerce of this vast region, actually declines in population.

The truth is JAY COOKE began a hopeless battle against nature when he founded the town. He laid it out on a hillside, where it has hung by the eyelids, as it were, ever since. He had only the open lake for a har bor, and when he undertook to make an artificial one by cutting through the tongue of land which forms the St. Louis Bay, the ice driven by the fierce storms of winter tore out the cribs and demolished the work. The grades and trestles on the road from the junction of the Northern Pacific to Duluth are fearful in the eyes of an engineer, and the road, such as it is, is kept in tolerable repair at ruinous expense. Who but JAY COOKE would ever have thought of building a city at such a place?

Only seven miles away, on the Wisconsin shore, is a level site, with forty miles of water frontage on bay and river, and a natural land-locked harbor, which might be connected with the Northwestern system of roads by a shorter route than that to Duluth and over perfectly easy grades. But wherever the great city at the head of the lakes may be-if it shall be at all-it will certainly not be at Duluth.

Talking About Prosperity.

The Republicans say that the prosperous times are their chief reliance for the continuance of their party in power.

They are unable, however, to show that it is any policy peculiarly their own which has produced the prosperity of the times, which is, in truth, owing to the industry and economy of the people.

Moreover, is not the distracted and un reconciled condition of the country which they seek to continue a serious obstacle in the way of the highest degree of business

prosperity? If the whole country is to prosper, then the whole country should be at peace and in contentment. The Republicans seek to keep the South in an inferior, humiliated condition. Is that consistent with real progress? Can a section of country which is kept constantly burning under accumulated indignities be expected to increase its industries in the same way it would if treated on terms of equality?

On the whole, as a matter of business, is it not safer to try the Democratic party for four years?

The Greenbackers of New Jersey have nominated Gen. Thomas D. Hoxsey as their candidate for Governor. It is a judicious nomination. Gen. Hoxsey is a veteran in their cause, and, besides, he is the handsomest and most dignified member of their party or of any party in New Jersey. We urge every Greenbacker, except those who think that HANCOCK ought to be elected President, to give Gen. Hoxsey their support; and these may turn aside for a time and vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the ground that with all his noble presence and fige features Gen. Hoxsey is not so handsome a man as Gen. HANCOCK.

The spasm of reform in Brooklyn in creases in violence. It is now appounced that no mercy will be shown to holders of ale and beer licenses who are caught selling stronger liquors, and that hotel and inn licenses will be saued only to genuine hotel and inn keepers. Whiskey sellers who have undertaken to convert their barrooms into inns by the ingenious and inexpensive device of fitting up three bods in contiguous closets are warned that this evasion of the law will not be any longer winked at or tolerated.

When the temperance people of Maine reigh what the Republican politicians have done for the prohibition cause against what the prohibition cause has done for the Republican politicians, they get a pretty accurate idea of the amount of gratitude and fealty which they

It is not unlikely that when the next Congress comes together the spectators in the galleries may see again the once familiar face of the Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE. His Republican admirers in the Third District of Illinois are at work to secure his nomination, and he is said to have told one of them, just before his departure for Europe, that, while he did no want it, he could give no good reason for declining it. During his previous service in Congress, Mr. Washburne distinguished himself and earned the cordial ill will of sundry great railroad and other corporations and their lobbyists, in and out of the House, by his stubborn resistance to their schemes for earliching them selves at the expense of the people. ELINU B WASHBURNE did more than anybody else to give Mr. GARFIELD a clear notion of the true dations between the Pacific Railway jobbers and the Government, and to deprive Mr. Gas FIELD of any right to plead ignorance after he suffered himself to be bribed by Oakes Ames,

An evening procession of animated tabeaux is one of the features arranged for Boston's 250th anniversary, on the 17th of Septem ber. It was at first seriously proposed to reproduce the last New Orleans Mardi Gras procession, but this preposterous method of cele brating the Puritan city's foundation was rejected. However, the hankering for a theatric show remained, and to satisfy it a procession was provided, with "comic, serious, and historic tableaux." The founders of Boston might may choose to dictate-terms which will have marvelled at this form of celebrating their deeds, but they would have marvelled much more at other fentures of the Boston of to-day,

Suppose conclusive proof should be brought to light presently that the recent disas ter to the British arms in Afghanistan was the direct result of Russian intrigue. Even with GLADSTONE at the head of the Queen's Government, such a discovery would bode ill for the peace of Europe. Yet it is far from impossible

If Gen. HANCOCK, as President of the United States, should appoint to office two such rebels as Gen. LONGSTREET and Erring Brother KEY, would that signify that the Solid South had won by the ballot what it failed to win, ifteen years ago, by the sword?

Notwithstanding the fact that the Hon. John Logan and the Hon. STEWART L. Wood-FORD have made speeches in Vermont, the Hon. St. JEROME EDMUNDS is reported as still talk-ing hopefully of the Republican prospects there. Enthusiasm Not the Word.

rom Field-Marshat Murat Halden's Cincinnati Con

It is charged that we are supporting Garfield with enthusiasm. The word isn't enthusiasm.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- No novel which has appeared this year has created so much sensation as "Moths," by Ouida. The previous effusions of this prolific and daring authoress were unfortunately too often of a character to justify the hostile criticism which they evoked; and the reviewers appealed to an already prejudiced public when they denounced as immoral, impossible, and untrue her more recent pictures of the society in which we live. That society, too conscious that the keen shafts of satire had struck home, thankfully adopted the strictures of the press; and it is the fashion in the world for the people who live the lives depicted in either to deny altogether that they have seen that immoral book or to blush and

simper as if they had been guilty of an impropriety in reading a graphic description of their own manners and customs. Critics say that Ouida cannot depict truly a society in which she has never lived; but those who have lived in it and despise it as it deserves to be despised, may recognize the portrait as faithful. While it avoids the trap of the realistic school of Zola. r the more plausible pretences of Dumas fils in making vice attractive and virtue repulsive. Moths," so far from being immoral, is a sermon to those who read it rightly, and strips the highest society of its flimsy disguise of deceny with a skilful and ruthless hand,

Let not your readers judge of the truth of the whole production from the exaggerated and grotesque specimen of the American girl who marries an English duke, and is evidently a type with which the authoress is not familiar. Nor would it be fair to give her description of the society she portrays a too general application. What makes her book so telling is not that the class is large of which it treats, or that its manners and customs are universal, but that they are restricted to what is called the best society. Monsieur Zola describes indecent washerwomen, and no one is likely to adopt their practices, even though the flith which he delineates makes the book so attractive to the present taste; but Ouida describes dukes and duchesses in repulsive colors, and society resent it because they want to imitate the dukes and duchesses; and the dukes and duchesses resent it because they know it is true. But such a satire is far more needed on that very account. Society is not corrupted by its dregs, but by what is called its cream.

When, in order to attain social success, it is an absolute necessity for a pretty woman to be victous, vice gets called by another name, and becomes the mode, and the relatively virtuous class which is struggling upwards becomes contaminated. And as the social moral standard is formed as much by one sex as the other, the corruption of the men takes forms unknown in old-fashioned days. There was once a recognized code of honor even among thieves; and wife stealing, gambling, perjury, and other vices were governed by an unwritten code, accepted by those who called themselves men of onor; and those who infringed it were cut by their acquaintances, expelled from clubs, and

shot in duels. Mais nous arons change tout cela. Nowadays the man who seduces his friend's wife, who does not pay his debts of honor, and who forswears himself for other than the one purpose for which perjury was allowed, remains the enfant choys of society if he has wealth, rank, and popularity. While the most glaring and disgusting exposures are taking place in the divorce courts, involving disgraceful money as well as other transactions, and implicating the nobles of the land, those nobles unblushingly frequent the most fashionable parties, and society is afraid to expel them so long as they remain recognized in one circle which gives the tone to it, and which is principally made up of men and women who are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently well supported to defy the virtuous section of it, and with whom scandals are so common, that it has become impossible to

Those, therefore, who denounce books as immoral because they hold up to public reprobation and contempt a society in itself essentially immoral, are indirectly fighting the battles of that society; and I am sorry to see that Mr. Fiske, in the last number of the North American Review, falls into this error in his wholesale condemnation of "Moths." When he says that "the Anglo-Saxon mind is not tolerant of infidelity or profligate practices cloaked by social pretensions," he is evidently and fortunately under the delusion that the Anglo-Saxon mind of the most fashionable London retains some semblance to the Anglo-Saxon mind with which he may e familiar in American or in the purer sections of English society; but this is not the society which Ouida professes to describe, but rather a society not altogether Anglo-Saxon, but made up of the most prominent types of that somewhat cosmopolitan aristocracy which has infected England, and the manners and cus toms of which have become the manners and habits of the most fashionable, if not the most

select class, in London.

That such reading is not wholesome for American girls, who are not likely to be brought into contact with this social cesspool, is perfectly true; but it is none the less desirable that, whether from motives of revenge or some more worthy sentiment, some one should be impelled to call public attention o the fact that the Anglo-Saxon mind, as represented by the highest if not the best society in England, is absolutely "tolerant of infidelity and profligate practices," if only they be "cloaked by social pretensions" which have recognized in the proper quarter. And I den't know a more useful book to put into the hands of the ladies it describes than "Moths;" and the proof of it is that they are as open mouthed in their condemnation of it as Mr. Fiske; while on the other hand it would be impossible for a pure wirl not to admire the heroine, and not to shrink with disgust from those characters who to her unsophisticated mind might seem from their social position and success to be objects of envy, as long as she was left ignorant of the methods by which that success had been obtained.

When more books like "Moths" are written it is possible that a reaction will be produced, and that the hypocrisy which still seeks to conceal the social cancer will give way before perpetual revelations; but it is not by denying that it exists, and running a tilt against those who endeavor to tear away the disguise, that the remedy can be effected, but rather by taking the trouble before shrinking from a disagreeable exposure to find out whether an impartial examination may no confirm the truth of it, and whether if it be true some good may not be done by supporting thos who satirize it. Unfortunately experience has shown that the Church is not very effective in a grusade of this sort; and since the days o Iuvenal the most powerful weapon has been the pens of those ready writers whose knowledge of the world, power of epigram, and courage have enabled them to scourge the vices of their age.

cheap edition of "Moths" has been printed as the feeling against the aristocracy in the minds of the lower classes is already strong enough, without having it stimulated by expos ures of this description, and it would be un just to the class to include them all within the scope of this satire. There is a society of the highest kind in England, as pure and virtuous as can be found anywhere, but the recent polit cal action taken by the House of Lords in th Irish Disturbance bill, when it rejected a popul lar measure passed in the lower House by at overwhelming majority, will undoubtedly in

At the same time it is to be regretted that a

crease the unpopularity of the aristocracy gen erally, and books like" Moths" add fuel to the fire. There can be little doubt that the sn curse will be pursued in the case of the Hares and Rabbits bill. Indeed, the which it has been the pleasure of Mr. Gladstone to introduce, and which were not necessitated by any outside pressure, seem to have been selected for the express purpose of bringing about a collision between the two branches of the Legislature, which should place the upper House in the most invidious

light possible in the eyes of the people. Hitherto

the functions of the Peers have been confined to

criticising or modifying the measures passed by the Commons, but their wholesale rejection by immense majorities is something new, and it is difficult to see what may be the consequences of so severe a strain upon their privi-leges. That a broad issue, in which democratic principles of a more extreme type than have hitherto characterized English politics will before long be presented to the nation, there can be little doubt; and now that the suffrage has been so widely extended it would be impossible to predict the results of a general election which should turn upon this issue, or the composition of a House of Commons elected under an impulse of constitutional revolution, directed

by the "earnestness" of Mr. Gladstone. That he will not shrink from availing himself of any popular cry, however extreme, which will secure him a majority of votes, we are justified by his previous conduct in assuming; and the love of office is so strong a passion among political men that he will doubtless carry with him many who would in former days have repudiated the principles to which under his leadership they are now rapidly gravitating. While, therefore, many political changes of the utmost importance, possibly involving a Euro pean war, are apparently impending abroad, no one who reads aright the signs of the times at home can doubt that we are on the eve of a domestic crisis of a most serious nature.

RIVERS RUNNING LOW.

Reports that Show Almost a Water Famin

According to the reports there is almost water famine in parts of New Jersey and Connecticut. There have been certain vagaries noted this year in the flow of the Passaic River never before known. There is an intermitten low, and the power of recovery after the draft of the mills is taken off seems to be feeble compared with other years. This is accounted for on the ground that the drought of 1879 was continued into the present season, and consequently the hitherto never-falling sources of the river have been nearly exhausted. In the Whitppany region the farmers are cutting a crop of grass off the river bottom, which has been temporarily transformed into a mendow. The Whitppany is one of the secondary tributaries of the Passaie. For the first time on record the Ivanhoe paper mill did not have enough water power to run, and was compelled to shut down at 48 P. M. on Monday. On Tuesday the Adams mill, on the Passaie, shut down at 3 P. M. The river level on Wednesday was fourteen inches below the original dam above the falls at Paterson, N.J.

The Connecticut seems to be similarly affected, and some alarm is feit. The supply at Holthe river have been nearly exhausted. In the

falls at Paterson, N. J.

The Connecticut seems to be similarly affected, and some alarm is felt. The supply at Holyoke was rated in 1847, at low-water mark, at 8,000 cubic feet per second, equivalent to 30,000 horse powers, or 450 mill powers, and no one then supposed the top of the Holyoke dam would ever be seen dry, but it is now far above the surface of the water.

The Hon. Montgomery Blatr's Views. From his Speech at Washington, last night.

The question which will be decided this fall is whether the monopolists can perpetuate their power to fleece the people by the use of the people's money. The fact that the present Executive attained his place by forgery and perjury, and that he paid the perpetrators of the crimes of which he is the beneficiary, and those who counselled the criminals and assisted to give effect to their crimes, is established by the public records. And not only did the people decide against the monopoly party n 1876, but the decision was the repetition of the em phatic decision rendered in 1874, and a third time re eated in 1878. All the pretexts upon which the partisans f monopoly now again seek to withstand the settled judgment of the people against them have been earnestly pressed upon the public mind on each of those occasions and have been found unavailing. Nor do the mass of our fellow citizens who sustain that party either deny that the people have condemned it, or approve the fraud by hich the legally expressed will of the people sgainst i was set aside. They are held to the party by partisan ship, stimulated by gross and unjust assaults upon their adversaries, and by artful pleas in extenuation of their misconduct, made by the able advocates retained and

paid by the monopolists. The cry deemed most effective to justify wresting and withholding the government from the people is that the 'solid South" is cooperating with the people's party, and that to allow that organization to hold the Gover and this is said of the party which nominated McClellar in 1864, Frank Blair in 1868, Horace Greeley in 1872 elected Tilden in 1870, and now means to elect the her

Analyzing " Republican Facts." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article

the Tribune of Wednesday on the Congressional districts of New Jersey says: "The Republicans will sweep everything in the 6th ongressional District," said a prominent cutzen of New-k. "The Essex County District, including the city of ewark, is strongly Republican, and has been so for a strong,"

At the last election in Newark and Essex County the county ticket of the Democracy was elected, and the city was swept by the Democracy by nearly 4,000 majority. This is a sample of Republican bluster which

sn't sustained by facts or figures. VINDER. The Dead in the Tunnel-A Mother's Questions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE es of Monday there was a suggestion made by Mr. Green of Bochester whereby the lesk in the Hudson River unnel might be stopped. Can you throw no light on the reason why the bodies of those men have not been recovered? Is it that the company have no des of restoring to us our busbands and sons? Do they think that when the daily newspapers coase to say much about the matterft will die from the minds of the mutic? Five weeks of terrible saspense have passed, and we are no hearer recovering their remains. By inserting the above in your paper you will oblige.

AN ANXIOTS MOTREE.

Something to Keep the Hair Down. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an wer to C. A. H.'s inquiry for something to keep the hair down, let me suggest a well-known preparation which I know will be effectual, viz. Quarter pound of common glue, one quart of hot water, and two onness of rosin. Melt them testether in a shallow dish, add an onnes of oil of bergamot, and apply freely to hair. It will keep the hair down.

The Appetite of a Florida "Cracker." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As Mr. Tanner's forty days' tasting was pronounced a success, I take the liberty to say that I can bring forward a man who can eat a flye year and steer, and break in properties. Sawson, V. B. CREBURY CITY, Fla., Aug. 20.

Truth before Rhyme.

From the Independen We hope no one will imagine, from the fact

the following exquisit, those

"In my lonely quiet chamber
There's an empty little arily,
With a print upon the pillow.

"If our darling's shrings head."

A less trithing post would have either out hed to rhyme
with "beed," or his to raybe with "crip." But no immoral canons of assessance car make the good Lear toll
a lie. It was not a bed and it was not a bile, and the
rhyme must go.

A Centenarian Voter. From the San Francisco Cha-

A contenurian named Peter Josephs present used for registration yesterday, having whited un-diram his residence, 1412. Kearney street, to the day that, Mr. Jacobis was here in St. Lawrence y, New York, April 20, 1786. Buring the war of e was a twee plate on the St. Lawrence. He writes round hand and wears no glasses.

From the Methodist. The oldest and leading Methodist society in

A Brilliant Preacher in Newport.

he city is presided over by the Res. Angelet arrent an insulative terminant preacher and a prince of good fellow-

The Fate of John Sherman To Washington, some years ago, A man scarce known to fame, Who had a lean and hungry look, Out of Ohio came:

When at the nation's capital This hungry man arrived, He labored like a busy bee, And stores of honey breed; And at the people's cost since then How rickly he has thrived:

To fit his rather empty purse

A lesson of economy He teaches every day; He shows how careful men can save Sums far shove their pay, And how they hold the road to wealth When once they learn the way.

Chief of the friends of Fraud, he paid And over all the stolen goods He kept a careful guard, Would be no longer barred.

In vain be strove; his rising hopes And, lean and hangry at his heart, BUNBEAMS

The Rev. Jo Cook was robbed of his gold

-The American Humane Association has

teposited \$5,000 at Boston to be awarded the invent -Mrs. Langtry's dress recently was of

wn color, with trimmings of dark blue velvet as other of her dresses is black, with orange velvet tris

-Our population is now 45,000,000. Our church edifices are estimated as afforting a seating of pacity of 25,000,000, used on an average Sunday by less than 15,000,000.

English Judges have declared that at Oxford, Canterbury, Sandwich, Deal, Boston, Chester Evesham, and Tewkesbury, corrupt practices were gen

-Edwin Booth is to act at the new

rincese's Theatre, London. The delay in his appear ance was caused by his refusal to play Logs to the Obless of Charles Warner, which would in a measure subord-nate him to a popular English etar. -According to the London Times, the

Sunday schools of great Britain are lacking in disciplae, and are noted for the irregularity with which the children attend. These schools are also deficient in the pic-nic and festival element which makes some American Sunday achools attractive. -Six county prisons were sold by auction

at the Home Office, London, under the Prisons act It now turns out that one of these establishments, the prison at Mold, has been purchased for the French Jessits. The price was \$100,000. The intention is to conver the building into an educational established -A Kansas City lodge of negro Masons turned out in full regalia, and armed with razors and re-volvers, to attend the tuneral of a municred brother. On

the way to the house of mourning, they encountered the murderer and undertook to kill him. A policeman succeeded in rescuing him, and the procession moved on. -There are in Germany twenty-one universities, with nearly 2,000 professors. In each univer-sity there are classes in the five principal faculties of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and letters. A writer on the subject notes that the most popular faculty is philosophy, which includes mathematics, save at

Strasbourg, where it is a different faculty. -Henry Irving has in preparation for next season at the London Lyceum Theatre a drama by Tennyson, which he designates as "a remarkable play," a dramatization of Lord Lytton's nevel, "Rienzi," by Wills, and the long-promised "Robert Emmet, which Mr. Frank Marshall has written for him. Alma

Tadema has completed his series of studies for O -Mr. Popham, owner of the celebrated horse Wild Dagrell, is dead. He was the only gentleman in the three kingdoms who ever won the Derby with the first thoroughbrod coit he ever bred. The horse was ridden by Mr. Forham's own groom, and could have given two stone to any borse in the race. That was the first and last of Popham's racing. Wild Dagrell broke down in 1835.

-Moxime Chaput, who has been the terror of householders at Montreal for weeks, has been cap-tored. He has perpetrated some of the most daring and occessful burglaries ever known in the Dominion, and when found had in his possession at his retreat, a cave some distance from town a large quantity of plunder. He is little more than a boy, and a perusal of "Jack heppard " is supposed to have led him astray

-During the last twelve months 291 new dramatic works were sent to the management of the Vienna Burg Theatre for perusal. Among these were seventy-four tragedies, three of which were heavily handleapped by the following titles: "Pope Plus and Victor Emanuel, or Two Dead Men," a tracedy in nine acts, "The Betrayer, or the Headsman's Bleedy Neck-tic," and "The Murderer of Sixteen Live Ones," Of the 201, only four were passed by the Reading Commit--A monument was recently unveiled at

Mansfeld, Australia, by Capt. Standist. Chief Commis-sioner of Police, to Michael Kennedy, Thomas Longan, and Michael Scaplan, three brave Irishmen was lost their lives while endeavoring to capture a band of armed eriminals in the Wombat ranges. This Capt. Standish is of an old English Catholic family, his tather having beer for years member of Parliament for Wigan, and he himhimself an aide of Lord Clarendon, the Irish Viceros -It is customary to mine coal so closely as to leave pillars of insufficient size and strength to support the earth which is left on top. The people of the

Plains, near Wilkesbarre, are greatly distressed by the caving in of the earth beneath them from this cause The fall goes on piecement, with a succession of peti-earthquakes. These wreck houses and barns, and prouce general alarm among the residents, who cannot te at what moment any house may be tipped over and de -Workmen are now replacing with iron the vast wooden span of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna

River at Havre de Grace, and when this is complete the whole bridge will be of iron. The change from weed to iron has been going on for six years. The bridge is one of the greatest atructures in the country. With its approaches it is a mile and a quarter long, and the water n the channel is seventy-five feet deep. The total cos of the bridge has been \$2,000,000. -A Leadville gambler advertises in handills as follows: "Keno, asplayed at Wyman's, is a very onest, upright, and religious game. It is religi-

those vulgar expressions sometimes used in playing kens.
It is respectable, because the Rev. Mr. Talmaze was in the other evening to see the game. Wymen has no noise trouble, because he treats all his customers to t finest liquors and cigars free, also a hot free lunch three times a day. Therefore there is nothing for any one to

-While our fashionable people are still mong the mountains or at the seashere, the rank and ashion of London are in the hot and dusty town. The instrionable season in Rome, Madrid, Borin, St. Petersburg, and New York begins in November and ends at the very latest in May. The reason in Paris contrives to lag until the middle of June, when everybody who can afford it rushes off. The London season begins a little before Easter, and emis with the last of the Trinity sat tions, in August, simply because the people like to to as

-The Empress Eugenie will leave England in the autumn to take up her permanent resolence at her château in Switzerland, which was the home of the third Emperor's mother after the Bourbon restora-tion. It is understood that the Empress will remove the remains of her husband and son to the oratory attacked to the château. All the furniture of Cawden House not removed to Switzerland will be distributed for remounbrance among triends, nothing being allowed to pass onder the hammer of the auctioneer. The Empress can af ford this respect for the imperial tradition, as she nos sesses an income of over \$200,000 a year, and does no spend a sixth of it.

-The London World made the startling discovery that kiepiamania was common in tashianable society, and that theits of jewelry, hirs, and society, and that invite of jewery, fars, and wraps were frequent is the ball rooms and closk rooms of the Wost End. Instances were given, names and places being suppressed. Track followed in the same strain, and told how a light-forered It was said these conveyances of property could not have been madvertent, seeing that expensive overcosts, cost? lace shawls, and other property were invariably re-placed by shabby articles. In several cases the thieres were caught in the act, but, protesting error, were perinitied to go on restoring the plunder

-A new process for the preservation of forage crops in their green state is being leated at Suf-field, Cone. Into a cutter, which goes by steam, are run half a dozen cornstalks at a time which are cut into very small pieces. Afterward they tall into a slate, which very small proces. Afterward they are instonance, which takes them to a valid function by twenty-six feet and lendent, which has this concrete walls, and is canable of Indding right; due some of this most. When the want is filled and clearly probed down thirty towns stone is placed on ten. It is claused that the folder will keep green and return its awareness as long as it is kent covered, thus making it one of the frest as well as the chargest kinds of feeds obtainable for cattle the year round. cat kinds of feeds obtained on the first feel shall be seed, and included it could not be, as after twenty four hours expanses formentation would set in, which, of course, would rain it, licens be taken out only a little at a time.

-Prof. Mears of Hamilton College says there is reason to believe that the adoption of regular matrimony by the Oncida community was in read faith, even though many insulters had not then and have not even though many manufors had not there and have not yet changed their opinions, but hoped, at some multistance to take them without modestation. From March was one of the Syracuse committee who maintake those ment to have President News of the community induced. He asserts that there was independently and their extravagant veneration for News had seriously acclined," and adds the following march the errors of the seriously acclined," and adds the following march the errors of the veneral flow of News had been also been a finitely reasted. The alarm agree to a panie. Facilities the pleity trusted. The alarm agree to a panie. Facilities detend during thom, Technorage of the solic fundations, it dreid dupon. To insure an enet possible broudeness was kept a secret from an el of the process. At all carriage, continues, the counter and two tests of kendants, was drawn steatilist using to a rount. tendants, was driven resultant units to a run from read station. The accomming as a whole, was let it in perame of his whoseabouts. On the base driven list it became rone raily shown that he had consided the main in Canada, in or near United, in the immediate vicinity of Niagras Valls. Here the community or the financial managers of the concern rented hum a house, furnished him a house and sourcers, and proceeding part for his hum expenses. The source which it is not to him, seem gained or tallowed by three or four other numerical and youncer, women. Thus here in the renter numerical and youncer women. Thus here gins a new episcole in the history of this movement. Noves is undertaking, at the age of threescore years and rea is undertaking, at the age of threescore years and

His wishes yet delayed. He now is forced to serve the man By whom he was betraved.

nine, to plant a new community."